

**COMPOSITIONS OF SOLUTION FOR
SEQUENCING REACTION CLEAN-UP**

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Background

Commercially available DNA sequencing kits, such as the ABI PRISM® BigDye® Terminator v.1.0, 1.1, 2.0, 3.0 and 3.1 Ready Reaction Cycle Sequencing Kits available from Applied Biosystems, Inc. utilize fluorescently-labeled molecules or dye terminators as a component. For example, the dye terminators, deoxynucleoside triphosphates, sequencing enzyme, magnesium chloride and buffer are premixed and are suitable for performing fluorescence-based cycle sequencing reactions on single-stranded or double-stranded DNA templates and on polymerase chain reaction fragments.

Because dye terminators are not natural substrates of DNA polymerase, high concentrations generally must be provided relative to the natural dNTP substrates to ensure their incorporation into the polymerizing sequencing products. The unincorporated fluorescently-labeled molecules, however, are difficult to remove if present in high concentration. If they are not adequately removed, the unincorporated fluorescently-labeled molecules can interfere with downstream analysis (e.g., DNA sequencing), such as by co-migrating with short sequencing products during electrophoresis. Indeed, these molecules have a tendency to form insoluble complexes at high concentrations. They are particularly problematic in reactions that utilize high concentrations of sequencing chemistries (e.g., 1x, 1/2x and 1/4x strength reactions).

Conventional methods for removing unincorporated dye terminators from sequencing reactions prior to electrophoresis involve alcohol precipitation and gel filtration. However, salts compete with sequencing products for electrokinetic injection onto capillary sequencing instruments and also must be removed. Ethanol precipitation has poor salt removal capabilities which detracts from its utility as a method for preparing samples prior to capillary electrophoresis because the efficiency of electrokinetic injection of sequencing products is inversely proportional to the salt concentration. Gel filtration is a centrifuge-based method which is difficult to automate, which is important for high throughput DNA sequencing.

Another method of removing unincorporated fluorescently-labeled molecules such as dye terminators involves using MultiScreen® or Montage™ 384-SEQ ultrafiltration plates commercially available from Millipore Corporation. These plates are fully automatable and provide a cost-and-time efficient alternative to conventional

ethanol precipitation for dye-terminator removal. They operate by vacuum filtration, thereby eliminating the need for centrifugation, ethanol drying steps and manifold disassembly routines. Solvents such as formamide or EDTA aid in the solubilization of dye terminators and prevention of aggregate formation. The sequencing products are purified by filtering to dryness and then washing salts and dye terminators to waste. The purified sequencing products are then resuspended from the membrane surface and are ready for introduction into a DNA sequencer.

However, the introduction of new sequencing chemistries by various manufacturers continues to present purification challenges. In addition, although current ultrafiltration technology provides substantially purified DNA sequencing products at reaction strengths of one microliter of sequencing reagent per DNA sequencing reaction (1/8th BDT v3.0), at higher concentrations artifacts known as dye blobs become apparent on electropherograms. These artifacts are also commonly visible using other clean-up methods such as gel filtration and alcohol precipitation despite specific modifications to the protocol recommended by the manufacturer to eliminate them.

It therefore would be desirable to provide a cost-effective and efficient solution for reducing or eliminating unincorporated fluorescently-labeled molecules and residual salts from sequencing reactions.

Summary

The problems of the prior art have been overcome by the present invention, which provides a wash solution and method for purifying sequencing reaction product. The wash solution preferably comprises between about 1 mM to about 60 mM of guanidine in a low ionic solution. In its method aspects, the present invention comprises the addition of the wash solution to the sequencing reaction product prior to filtration, followed by filtration to reduce or eliminate unincorporated dye terminators. The purified sequencing products can then be resuspended and transferred to an appropriate substrate for sequencing or further preparation. Dye blobs formed from unincorporated dye terminators no longer interfere with the resolution of electropherograms generated upon electrophoresis of the sample.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1A is an electropherogram of a full scale reaction in accordance with the prior art;

Fig. 1B is a raw trace of the reaction dye blobs of Fig. 1A;

Fig. 2A is an electropherogram of a full scale reaction in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2B is a raw trace of the reduced dye blobs of Fig. 2A;

Fig. 3A is an electropherogram of a half scale reaction in accordance with the prior art;

Fig. 3B is raw trace of the reaction dye blobs of Fig. 3A;

5 Fig. 4A is an electropherogram of a half scale reaction in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4B is a raw trace showing the absence of dye blobs of Fig. 4A;

Fig. 5A is an electropherogram of a quarter scale reaction in accordance with the prior art;

10 Fig. 5B is raw trace showing the reaction dye blobs in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6A is an electropherogram of a quarter scale reaction in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 6B is a raw trace showing the absence of dye blobs of Fig. 6A.

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Detailed Description

The present inventors have found that effective amounts of guanidine in the sequencing reaction product disrupt aggregates and/or prevent their formation, as evidenced by electropherograms even at higher reaction scales. Effective amounts of guanidine are amounts sufficient to reduce the presence of unincorporated dye terminators to an extent where they do not deleteriously interfere with downstream analysis, particularly the electrophoresis of the sequencing reaction products. Deleterious interference with electrophoresis is manifested in the appearance of dye blobs in electropherograms, wherein the presence of the dye blobs make it difficult or impossible to accurately resolve the sequencing products. Such interference is particularly noticeable with shorter DNA. Higher concentrations of dye terminators also interfere further downstream during sequencing.

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Excessive amounts of guanidine can result in the unacceptable loss of shorter sequencing product. Insufficient amounts of guanidine can result in inadequate reduction of deleterious artifacts, or the reappearance thereof. Suitable amounts of guanidine range from about 1 to about 60 mM, more preferably from about 1 to about 30 mM, with about 5 to about 10 mM being particularly preferred. It is surprising that only relatively low concentrations of guanidine were effective in sufficiently reducing or eliminating dye blobs from the electropherograms.

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Preferably the guanidine is used in the form of its salt. Suitable salts include chaotropes of guanidine, such as guanidine carbonate or guanidine hydrochloride. The particular salt used should be chosen to avoid undesirable interactions in the reaction. Preferably the guanidine salt is used in a low ionic solution, such as 0.3 mM EDTA of pH from about 5-11, preferably 8-10.

In its method aspects, the present invention comprises the steps of providing a defined quantity of sequencing reaction product, providing at least one ultrafiltration membrane having at least one surface, introducing the sequencing reaction product onto the surface of the ultrafiltration membrane, adding the guanidine wash solution either prior to or after the sequencing reaction product is introduced onto the ultrafiltration membrane surface, applying a driving force, such as constant pressure differential or vacuum, to the surface of the membrane sufficient to produce the sequencing reaction product substantially free of contaminants. The addition of the guanidine wash solution and application of a driving force may be repeated. The sequencing reaction product is retained on the membrane surface while contaminants, including dye terminators, are filtered to waste. Preferably the sequencing reaction product is filtered to dryness (e.g., no visible fluid remains), and the driving force is maintained for about 15 seconds after filtration to dryness (where multiple filtrations are carried out simultaneously in a multiwell device, preferably the driving force is maintained until the last well is empty). The sequencing reaction product may be washed (such as with the wash solution of the present invention), filtered to dryness again, resuspended in a low ionic solution known to those skilled in the art, such as formamide or water, and transferred (e.g., by pipetting) to an appropriate substrate for sequencing (e.g., electrokinetic injection), restriction digestion or further preparation.

The following Table illustrates suitable amounts of components for various concentrations of sequencing chemistries using the ABI BigDye® Terminator kit:

Component	Reaction Strength				
	1x	½ x	¼ x	¼ x	¼ x
Template Plasmid (50ng/μL) PCR (5fmol/μL)	2.0 μL	2.0 μL	2.0 μL	2.0 μL	2.0 μL
2.5x buffer*	0 μL	4.0 μL	0 μL	2.0 μL	0 μL
Primer (5pmol/μL)	1.0 μL	1.0 μL	1.0 μL	1.0 μL	1.0 μL
BDT Premix	8.0 μL	4.0 μL	4.0 μL	2.0 μL	2.0 μL
Milli-Q™ H ₂ O	9.0 μL	9.0 μL	3.0 μL	3.0 μL	0 μL
Total	20μL	20 μL	10 μL	10 μL	5 μL

*2.5x Buffer: 200mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 5mM MgCl₂, BigDye mix, primer, 2.5x buffer and water can be mixed together to make sequencing "cocktail"; an appropriate volume of cocktail is then dispensed into each well.

Suitable ultrafiltration membranes have molecular cutoffs between about 1000 and 30,000 Daltons, preferably between about 3,000 and 15,000 Daltons. They may be made from a variety of materials, including but not limited to polyamides, polysulphones, polyethersulphones, polyarylsulphones, cellulotics, regenerated cellulose and polyvinylidene fluoride. They may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, with the latter being preferred. For high throughput applications, preferably a plurality of

ultrafiltrations are carried out simultaneously, most preferably using a 384 well filter plate. Other size plates, including 96 well format, also can be used. Suitable filter plates include the MultiScreen® or MONTAGE™ 384-SEQ filter plates commercially available from Millipore Corporation.

5 Suitable vacuum is that sufficient to reduce or remove the dye terminators, and generally ranges from about 15 to about 28 inches of mercury, preferably from about 23-25 inches of mercury. Generally the driving force is applied slightly (about 15 seconds) longer than the time necessary to remove all visible liquid from the wells, which typically is about 3-4 minutes.

Example 1

10 A sequencing reaction was set up in a thermal cycling plate (96 wells) and amplified using an appropriate thermal cycling program. The reaction components were 5 pmol of M13 primer, 200 ng of pLH2 (template), 8 µl of BigDye pre-mix, and
15 sufficient Milli-Q® water to bring the final volume to 20 µl. All of the mixture was transferred to a Montage SEQ₉₆ plate commercially available from Millipore Corporation. The plate was placed on a vacuum manifold and vacuum of 23-25 inches Hg was applied for 3-4 minutes until no visible fluid remained in the wells. Vacuum was continued for about 15 seconds, and the plate was removed from the manifold.
20 Excess fluid was removed from the bottom of the plate by pressing the plate briefly to a stack of paper towels. The plate was returned to the manifold, and 25 µl of was solution (no guanidine) was added. Vacuum was again applied at 23-25 inches Hg for 3-4 minutes until no visible fluid remained in the wells, and for about 15 seconds thereafter. The plate was removed from the manifold and excess fluid again was
25 removed from the bottom of the plate by pressing the plate against a stack of paper towels. 25 µl of injection solution was added, and the DNA was resuspended by pipetting up and down 15-20 times. The purified sequencing products were injected into an ABI 3700 sequencer at 2KV, 15 seconds. The result is shown in Figures 1A and 1B. Large dye blobs are apparent.

Example 2

30 A sequencing reaction was set up in a thermal cycling plate (96 wells) and amplified using an appropriate thermal cycling program. The reaction components were 5 pmol of M13 primer, 200 ng of pLH2 (template), 8 µl of BigDye pre-mix, and
35 sufficient Milli-Q® water to bring the final volume to 20 µl. 30 µl of wash solution (no guanidine) was added to each sequencing reaction. After thermal cycling, 30 µl of sequencing wash solution comprising 0.5 mM guanidine in 0.3 mM EDTA of pH 8 was added to each of the reactions and mixed gently. All of the mixture was transferred to

a Montage SEQ₉₆ plate commercially available from Millipore Corporation. The plate was placed on a vacuum manifold and vacuum of 23-25 inches Hg was applied for 3-4 minutes until no visible fluid remained in the wells. Vacuum was continued for about 15 seconds, and the plate was removed from the manifold. Excess fluid was removed from the bottom of the plate by pressing the plate briefly to a stack of paper towels. The plate was returned to the manifold, and 25 µl of the sequencing wash solution was added. Vacuum was again applied at 23-25 inches Hg for 3-4 minutes until no visible fluid remained in the wells, and for about 15 seconds thereafter. The plate was removed from the manifold and excess fluid again was removed from the bottom of the plate by pressing the plate against a stack of paper towels. 25 µl of injection solution was added, and the DNA was resuspended by pipetting up and down 15-20 times. The purified sequencing products were injected into an ABI 3700 sequencer at 2kV, 15 seconds. The result is shown in Figures 2A and 2B. The reduction in dye blobs compared to Figures 1A and 1B is apparent.

Example 3

The same procedure as in Example 1 was carried out except at half reaction scale, wherein only 4 µl of BigDye pre-mix was used, and the final volume was 10 µl. The results are shown in Figures 3A and 3B.

Example 4

The same procedure as in Example 2 was carried out except at half reaction scale, wherein only 4 µl of BigDye pre-mix was used, and the final volume was 10 µl. The results are shown in Figures 4A and 4B. The absence of dye blobs is apparent in comparison to Figures 3A and 3B.

Example 5

The same procedure as in Example 1 was carried out except at quarter reaction scale, wherein only 2 µl of BigDye pre-mix was used, and the final volume was 5 µl. The injection into an ABI 3100 Avant sequencer was at 1kV, 22 seconds. The results are shown in Figures 5A and 5B.

Example 6

The same procedure as in Example 2 was carried out except at half reaction scale, wherein only 2 µl of BigDye pre-mix was used, and the final volume was 5 µl. The injection into an ABI 3100 Avant sequencer was at 1kV, 22 seconds. The results are shown in Figures 6A and 6B. The absence of dye blobs is apparent in comparison to Figures 5A and 5B.